

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72, 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 80, 80

December 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 60, 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 73, 55

2797 號五十月十年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

金拜禮 號二月二拾英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

GERMANS ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE AND ARE LESS ACTIVE.

Russians Still Meeting With Success.

French Hold Their Own.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Nov. 30, 6.50 p.m.

In Belgium the enemy has assumed the defensive and his cannonading has slackened. We progressed at several points and are firmly holding others already acquired.

In the Soissons district intermittent cannonading prevailed. In Argonne several attacks were repulsed. In Woëvre the enemy bombarded Apremont forest.

A Yellow Book completes the Allies' documents and denies German publications, giving a strong and indisputable impression that the actual crisis is the consequence of the tenacious policy of Germany in seeking war with resolution, beginning from ten years ago.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Russians Take Carpathian Passes.

Dec. 1, 3.35 a.m.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that stubborn fighting continues in the direction of Lodz. The Germans endeavoured to advance in the region of Szezerow, but were repulsed with great losses.

Elsewhere on the front on the left bank of the Vistula, on Sunday, there was only an artillery duel.

After ten days' fighting the Russians have captured the Austrian positions defending the passes of the Carpathians, thirty miles from Koniechno, north of Bartfeld, through Zhydowskie and Zbindanowa to Honko and south of Mezoe Latorecz, capturing quick-firing and other guns and numerous prisoners.

The Russians during the first half of November made fifty thousand Austrian prisoners.

Unimportant fighting continues in Eastern Prussia.

No Turkish warships have been observed in the Black Sea since November 21.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

His Majesty in France.

Dec. 1, 6.5 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in the north of France states that H.M. the King and a numerous suite landed and were received by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, after which they visited the hospitals. The English papers print eulogies of His Majesty, who is the first British monarch to be with his troops on the Continent for one hundred and seventy years. The presence of the King, they say, will act as a stimulus to the troops.

Government Contractors and Enlistment.

Dec. 1, 6.5 a.m.

A firm of Government contractors, whose skilled men are enlisting, has asked the War Office for advice. Earl Kitchener has replied, impressing on the workmen that in providing supplies and equipment for the Army they are doing their duty equally with the men who are enlisting.

New Brigadier-General.

Dec. 1, 6.5 a.m.

Colonel Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., has been appointed Brigadier-General. Brigadier-General Philipps was formerly in the Indian Army, in which he held the rank of Major when he retired. He passed the Staff College, served in the Militia from 1881 to 1883, and later saw service in the Burma campaign 1887-89, the Chin Lushai expedition 1889, the Miranzai expedition 1891, the Isazai expedition 1892, on the North West Frontier 1896, Tirah campaign 1898-97 (despatches twice) and in the China expedition of 1900 when he won the Distinguished Service Order and was again mentioned in despatches. His one publication is entitled "The Issue of Orders in the Field." From 1903 to 1912 he commanded the Pembroke Yeomanry. He has been Liberal M.P. for Southampton since 1906. He is 53 years of age.

French Report.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

On the 20th the Germans kept the defensive in Belgium, and there was only a slight cannonading. The Allies progressed at several points. French troops are strongly occupying several points around Fay. On the 28th there was intermittent cannonading, while several German attacks against Bagatelle, in Argonne, were repulsed.

Regarding Morocco, the news spread by the German Wolff agency is a tissue of lies.

ROUNDING THEM UP.

The Alien Enemy Question.

At last Mr. McKenna has done what he ought to have done nearly three months ago, says a *Globe* leader of October 23, and all German or Austrian subjects residing in this country, and between the ages of 17 and 45, are in process of being interned. Hitherto the Home Secretary has persistently refused to recognise the gravity of the spy peril, and has used measures of repression which were merely farcical. His policy has been one of temporising with the danger, and we can only be thankful that he has at last awakened to the reality. The *Daily Chronicle* offers the fatuous explanation that lack of adequate accommodation for so large a number of prisoners has hitherto restrained the authorities from acting. The excuse is absurd on the face of it, and, if it were true, would only prove that there has been almost culpable negligence. In Great Britain there are 70,000 Germans or Austrians who have not been naturalised, and of those 40,000 are in the Metropolitan area. Did it not occur to Mr. McKenna the moment war was declared that it might be necessary to take stringent measures for dealing with this army of potential enemies?

Even now it is extraordinary to find how tender Mr. McKenna's supporters in the Press are of the feelings of these people. With few exceptions British subjects of military age who happened to be in Germany when the war broke out were interned without hesitation; but it seems to be thought monstrous that Great Britain should take similar precautions. Now that she has done so, the *Daily Chronicle* pleads for "due discrimination," and protests that it is hardly decent to intern the alien enemy who has lived among us for a long time, has married an Eng-

lish wife, and has children of British nationality. Our tender-hearted contemporary protests also against any measures being taken against Germans who are university professors or hold similar public positions if they are free from suspicion and proper guarantees are obtainable on their behalf. We regret to say that, experience altogether nullifies the confidence proposed to be placed in these classes of alien enemies, and that, in particular, if the German professors in England are not of an entirely different breed from their colleagues in Germany, their feelings towards this country are hardly in doubt. That all alien enemies of military age should, without distinction, be placed under lock and key is imperative. It is objected, and with truth, that some of the most dangerous spies are to be found among the naturalised aliens with whom the law does not at present allow the authorities to deal. We cannot follow the argument that we are in honour bound not to bring these people within the purview of special legislation, and those who most strongly contend for that view practically abandon their own case by admitting that aliens naturalised within the last ten years should not be permitted to take up their residence in any naval town. That is a natural and quite proper recognition of the fact that in time of war there is a very real distinction between the naturalised and the native-born, but it is obviously quite fatal to the view that both are entitled to exactly the same rights. There are doubtless many naturalised Germans and Austrians in this country who are as British in their sympathies as anyone could wish. But there are others. The strict investigation of all premises occupied by persons who are, or have been, of German or Austrian nationality is imperatively called for. Upon the innocent it would only inflict the most trifling inconvenience, while in the case of the rest it would possibly lead to very valuable discoveries.

"ECONOMIC EXHAUSTION."

The Financial Position in Germany.

Much has been talked in a vague way, says the *Globe*, about the possibility of the end of the war coming about through the "economic exhaustion" of Germany sooner than as the result of the pressure of the forces of the Allies, but when we come to enquire what is meant by economic exhaustion opinions seem to differ widely as to the point of actual starvation at which a highly organised nation like Germany can no longer carry on. Fortunately, we are not quite without information as to the internal conditions in Germany, in spite of the action of the Press Bureau and Customs authorities in preventing as far as they can the import of German newspapers and other German literature. Knowledge of the economic position of Germany is of importance not only to the British Government, but to every British business man who may be approached by neutrals with offers to purchase goods which may be intended for the enemy to enable resistance to be prolonged.

Just as the German military authorities had worked out their plans long beforehand, so too had German financiers for a year or more been planning the mobilisation of German resources. When the Morocco crisis came about, Berlin finance was found unready, France called in her credits and produced a most serious state of affairs in Berlin. This time matters were arranged differently; those to whom Berlin owed money called in vain, the result was seen in the world-wide nature of the financial crisis which developed some days before the actual declarations of war. German financial plans, however, provided for the isolation of the nation with regard to outside transactions, so that chaos in other countries did not matter. The Reichsbank suspended payment of gold, met all its obligations in bank notes, and discounted any amount of commercial bills (at the end of September the discounts stood at £240,000,000 against £80,000,000 a year ago and the note circulation at £225,000,000 against £125,000,000 a year ago). This enabled all who had commercial bills to turn them into money.

To help other traders and even to help those in actual need through unemployment, special war banks were opened to lend upon securities, stocks of goods, and even household furniture, so that there might be no lack of money or, in other words, so that market values were not forced down by pressure to realise. To keep food prices from rising, maximum prices were established, and anyone who exceeded them or demanded gold instead of bank notes in payment was immediately forced to close his shop. The result of these additional credit facilities was that money continued to flow through its normal channels, and industries catering for internal trades went on as usual. When the 5 per cent. war loan came along at 97½ borrowing was so easy that money was available in huge sums to put into it.

The German people as a whole, it must be remembered, have been misled into the idea that their cause is thoroughly just and that they are fighting a holy (1) war, so that 5 per cent. at 97½ with money easy to borrow and patriotism to help really made the loan a great success as far as subscriptions went. But the loan only got back some of the notes which the Reichsbank had put out, thus transferring to the Government the money already lent on the security of stocks and goods. Not a penny was raised outside the country, so that Germany is no better off as regards the actual resources on which she

NOT A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

Enemy Ships and the Suez Canal.

His Majesty's Government have issued a notification in the following terms to the representatives of foreign maritime Powers in London, and have asked them to communicate it to their Governments:—

Since the outbreak of war certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal. Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts; others, though perfectly free, have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus disclosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge—a measure which is not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention.

His Majesty's Government do not admit that the Convention right of free access to the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of permitting any such course must be greatly to inconvenience, and even to block, the use of the ports and Canal by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remove from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way, and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

has a claim. The same result could have been secured by commandeering the commodities required and paying for them in bank notes, but the method adopted looks better in the eyes of the German public.

If the arrangement has mobilised the whole of the resources of the German public for war purposes, the question that will naturally be asked is—What are its disadvantages? They do not show at first, but they are none the less disastrous in the long run. Already the first fruits of the policy are being reaped after only ten weeks of war. They are visible in the depreciation of the gold value of German bank notes by 6 per cent. This means that any imports which a German merchant purchases from a neutral country cost him 106 marks in notes where before they only cost him 100. Similarly exports which before would have been sold for 100 marks will only fetch 94 marks, with the result that other nations can undersell Germany. Thus Germany's external trade is certain to die away to nothing with consequent unemployment—already coal production has dropped to one-third of its former volume. The pinch will come when the German public realises that it has mortgaged everything it possesses to the Government and that unless enormous indemnities can be extorted from Belgium, France, and Great Britain to restore its paper credit, every individual will be commercially ruined.

Then the whole nation will find that it has been sacrificed to militarism and that all its resources have been swallowed up to further militant ideals. The inevitable panic will follow, but it will not be a financial panic because there will be nothing more to lose—it will be a revolution, and the sooner the German people see the inevitable in front of them the less will be their material loss.

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.05

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Unimportant fighting continues in East Prussia.

Col. Ivor Philipps, M.P., has been appointed Brigadier-General.

No Turkish warships have been observed in the Black Sea since November 21.

During the first half of November the Russians took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Stubborn fighting continues between the Russians and Germans in the direction of Lodz.

Germans endeavouring to advance in the region of Szezerow have been repulsed with great losses.

After ten days' fighting the Russians have captured the Austrian positions defending the Carpathians.

King George was received by the Prince of Wales on landing in France; His Majesty later visited hospitals.

The papers point out that King George is the first British monarch to be with his troops on the Continent for 170 years.

Earl Kitchener says that workmen in providing Army supplies and equipment are doing their duty equally with men enlisting.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

The rainfall for November is given to-day.

General news and naval notes appear on page 3.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contingencies" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The Prize Court has to-day been considering the case of the German steamer *Paklat*, and interesting points have been discussed.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, December 6.
Drawing of U.S.R.O. debentures at Club House—6 p.m.
Sale of Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Curios, etc.—G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Death of Sir C. Fremantle. The death is announced of the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., who was Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint for 26 years, and from 1896 to 1903 was British representative on the board of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES

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 radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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 ture, has been a teacher to
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 in this Colony for over ten years.
 He has a good method of train-
 ing Europeans to pass in the
 Chinese examination, and is
 possessed of a first rate certificate
 as a Chinese teacher. He has
 also a good knowledge of Man-
 darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
 Chinese language are requested
 to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
 graph" office or direct to No. 14,
 Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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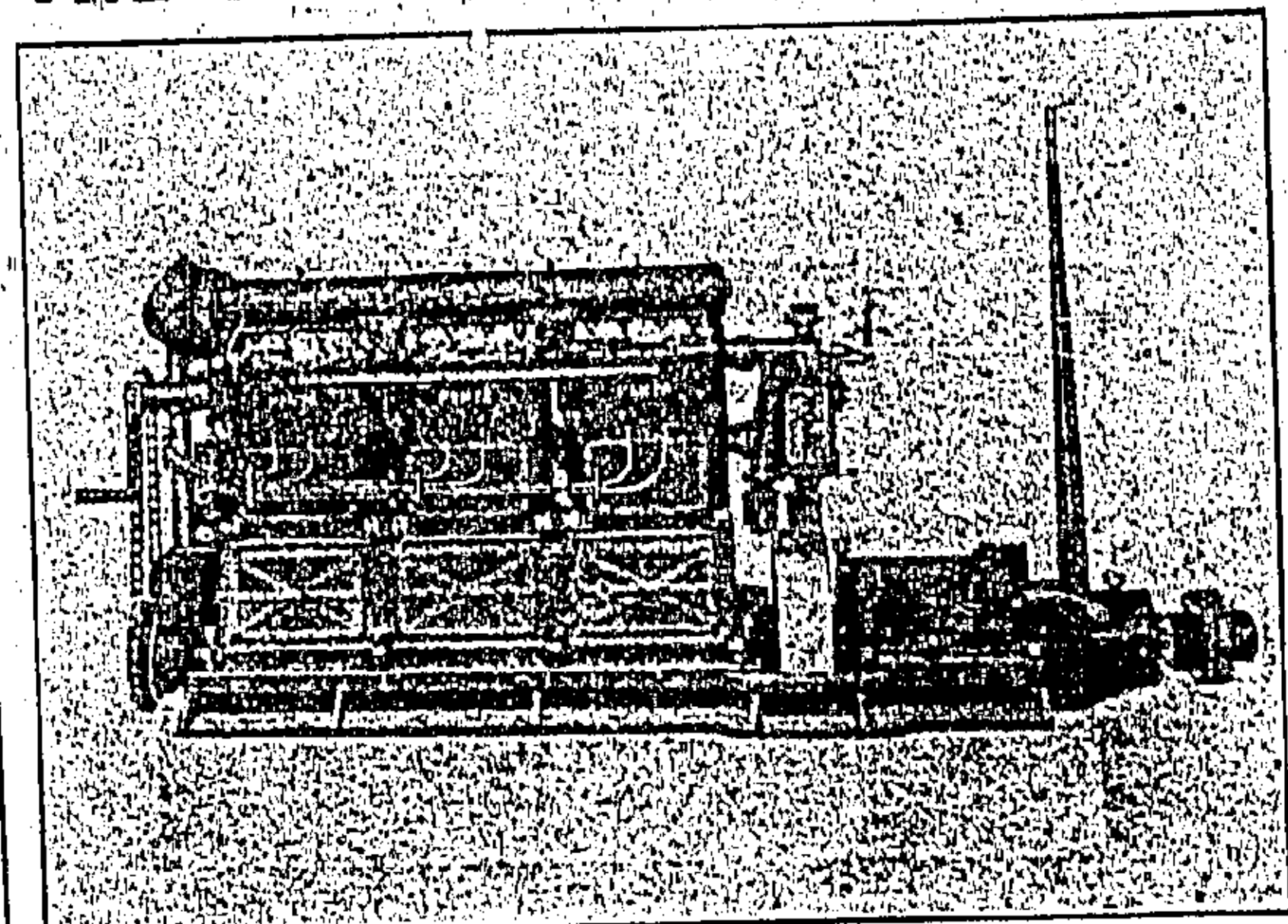
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South China Morning Post.

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 possible that the modern Sir
 Charles Grandison whom this too
 solid flesh has robbed of his pris-
 tine agility, will be rather pleased
 than otherwise at the chance of
 still being in the fashion without
 running the risk of falling upon
 his knees and then finding himself
 unable to get up again, in the
 manner of the immortal Gibbon.
 For him it will be infinitely safer
 —if his intentions are honourable
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 to his stenographer and sign it
 with a flourish, especially if fur-
 ther fortified with the knowledge
 that his banking account is well
 above the ten-thousand-dollar
 limit. For many a modern girl,
 too, the signature which is hon-
 oured at the bottom of a cheque
 for five or six figures would be
 more persuasive and attractive at
 the bottom of a written proposal
 of marriage than that of a youth
 with nothing better than good
 looks to recommend him. Thus
 we see that the law of compensa-
 tion still holds good in this best
 of all possible worlds.

Daily Press.

The Chinese Post Office.

It is instructive to learn from
 the annual Report on the working
 of the Chinese Post Office in
 1913, which has just been
 published, that enormous advance
 was shown in all directions in
 spite of the fact that the condi-
 tions in the country were far
 from being favourable to postal
 enterprise and progress. A
 tabular statement is published
 showing the yearly totals for the
 past thirteen years. In 1901 the
 total number of articles dealt with
 by the Post Office amounted to
 not more than 10.1/2 millions,
 while last year's total was 629.1/2
 millions. The report compares
 the figures for 1912 and 1913,
 but gives a reminder that owing
 to the Gregorian Calendar being
 adopted in 1912, this year for the
 purposes of the postal records
 contained only 10.1/2 working
 months. Allowance for this
 difference, however, the Report
 says, makes little impression
 upon the remarkable advances
 that have to be recorded in all
 branches of postal business.
 Compared with the total for 1912,
 last year's total of 629.1/2 millions
 of articles (exclusive of parcels)
 shows an increase of nearly 186
 millions, or, allowing for the
 difference in working months, 122
 millions.

China Mail.

Admiral Mahan on Sea War.

In the Literary Digest (New
 York) to hand we note that Ad-
 miral Mahan, the well-known
 American authority on naval
 questions, and whose books on
 sea supremacy have been so large-
 ly responsible for the development
 of European navies, is stated to
 have declared that England, if
 she would remain a world Power,
 must fling her preponderating
 navy against the sea-power of
 Germany. Admiral Mahan, we
 gather, in common with the vast
 majority of Americans, regards
 the war as one of calculated ag-
 gressiveness on the part of Ger-
 many and as an inexcusable act.
 He expresses the opinion that the
 absence of the Kaiser from Berlin
 at the time of the Austrian ultim-
 atum to Serbia "was an act
 cleverly designed to deceive."
 He thinks that the struggle be-
 tween Germany and Allies must
 be decided in the North Sea, and
 he expects a German defeat. To
 quote his words—"For a long
 time it has been the German
 policy to keep the navy ready and
 virtually prepared for action, and
 we may expect any minute, ap-
 parently, to get word of a great
 engagement. I should expect
 the British fleet to win."

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 Carte or Table d'Hôte with
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Hongkong, 15th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

Singapore Mortality Returns.
The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending November 14, there were 227 deaths (159 males, 68 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 36.01. Malarial fever accounted for 39 deaths, phthisis 31, convulsions 25, beri-beri 11, bronchitis 12, dysentery 14, pneumonia 15. Thirty-seven children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 1, Eurasian 1, Chinese 173, Malays 35, Indians 14.

Fire at Sheerness.—Heavy Damage.
Fire broke out in High-street, Blue Town, Sheerness, immediately opposite Sheerness Dockyard wall, on October 20, and before it could be extinguished heavy damage was done. The Gordon Silvers' Rest, a tobacconist's shop, and a public-house were totally destroyed. Captain Pendergast, Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, Colonel Percival, commanding the Royal Engineers, and other officers rendered valuable assistance, with men of the Navy and Army, in arresting the flames. The Council and Sheerness Dockyard police fire brigades assisted. The fire affected property which is believed to have existed in the days of Lord Nelson.

A Military Family.
Sir Chas. Morrison-Bell, who has died in his 84th year, was the father of two Unionist members, Major A. Morrison-Bell, who represents Honiton, and Captain E. F. Morrison-Bell, M.P. for Ashburton. Educated at Cambridge, the late baronet was a Lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, the Lancashire Hussars, Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Durham Artillery Militia, and major in the old 3rd Battalion Durham Rifle Volunteers. His baronetcy was conferred in 1905, when he also adopted the additional surname and arms of Morrison by Royal licence.

Cotton Export's Death.
Mr. William Tattersall, a former secretary to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and a recognised expert in the cotton industry, died on Oct. 22, at Hale, near Manchester. Mr. Tattersall was often consulted by the Government in relation to the cotton industry.

Smithfield Club Show.
The Smithfield Club Show will take place as usual at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, commencing on December 7; it will continue until December 11, the total amount offered for competition in ordinary prizes, club champion prizes, &c., is £14,450.

Post Office Tunnel.
The Postmaster General has accepted the tender of Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Westminster, for the construction of the railway tunnel for the Paddington to the Eastern District Office, authorised by the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, for the conveyance of mails.

No Empire Trade Mark.
The Board of Trade has refused the application of the British Empire Trade Mark Association for a mark which subscribers to the association should be at liberty to use upon their goods to be indicative of British origin.

Retail Price of Sugar.
The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply desires to make it known that the quantities of refined and white sugars now coming forward render it unnecessary to maintain longer as minimum prices the rates recommended to retail grocers as a temporary measure in the Commission's notice of September 11. Retailers will still be required to observe as maximum rates the prices recommended by the Advisory Committee of Traders in Groceries and Provisions, namely:—
For good granulated 3½d. per lb.
For good cubes 4½d. per lb.
But the price of deficiency in the supplies of refined sugar having now been surmounted, retailers will be free henceforth to regulate their prices within the maximum rates in accordance with the circumstances and convenience of their business.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

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GUARANTEE for FIVE YEARS.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

NAVAL NOTES.

Monitors and Coastal Warfare.

The distinction which the Hammer, Severn, and Mersey have brought upon themselves is causing a vast amount of attention to be given to the general type to which they belong, and all sorts of things are being written to explain what a "monitor" is, how it got its name, how it does its work, and so on. Most writers, says the *Globe*, have jumped to the conclusion that the Monitor which was laid down at Brooklyn in October, 1861 (exactly 53 years ago to-morrow) was the first of its type; but this is not the case, as the Danish monitor Rolf Krake was begun a few months earlier. The monitor which became famous in history as the only vessel which could stand up to the Confederate ironclad Merrimac was generally known as the "pill box on a raft," for she carried two heavy guns in a single turret placed more or less in the centre of a flat hull having an exceedingly low freeboard. Her square funnels could be unshipped on going into action, and as there were no other deck encumbrances of any magnitude the guns had a complete circle of fire.

As an all-round fighting ship the Monitor was a failure—she capsized the first time she got into a seaway; but the type was never intended for sea service. The United States went on building vessels of the same general design down to the beginning of this century, and there is no doubt even now of their effectiveness for coastal work, as the Severn and her sisters have shown us. The real revolution embodied in the Monitor was the revolving turret, marking the first break from the old system of putting 50 per cent. of the guns on either broadside.

The Severn, Hammer, and Mersey were designed for river service in South America, where the rivers are of such magnitude that service in them cannot differ greatly from ordinary coastal work. Hitherto the only river-guns have been the "tin-clads" of the Heron and Teal types, carrying nothing heavier than 6-pounder guns and protected by bullet-proof plating. Many of these vessels are on the China Station, where the majority of the small craft have been paid off in order to free the crew for more effective service. An-tilia has half a dozen river monitors on the Danube, armed with one or two 4.7-in. guns, but the ten which remain on the effective list of the American Fleet are much larger vessels, most of them carrying either four 12-in. or four 10-in. guns.

There has always been a body of naval opinion in this country which favoured the construction of coast-service vessels carrying a powerful armament. Vice-Admiral Philip Colomb was in a general way opposed to the idea, but some words which he wrote in 1878 are worth recalling now. "The building of powerful ships which are not fully sea-going,"

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVE, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris.
Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

RESTORATION OF THE MANCHUS.

Suppression of Movement in Peking.

Peking, Nov. 19.
The propaganda, which has been proceeding for some time, with the object of restoring the Manchus to power, has culminated in the arrest of several prominent members of the literary who held office under the old regime.

A certain amount of excitement was created locally, and the incident was responsible for the circulation of many rumours, but I understand that the policy of President Yuan Shih-kai is not to go to extreme measures with the culprits. The members of the Imperial family assert that they were ignorant of the movement. A letter from the ex-Emperor to the President, which was received to-day, urged the latter to suppress the propaganda as it would tend to render abortive the steps which have been taken to leave the government of the country in the hands of Chinese.—*N. C. Daily News*.

he said, "can only be justified on the assumption that the chief danger lies at the heart of the Empire, and not on our lines of communication." To-day, such danger as there is does lie "at the heart of the Empire," and already we have seen the value of coast service ships. The early accounts of the sinking of the British merchantman Glitra by the German submarine U 17 stated that when the latter had brought the Glitra to by a few shots fired across her bows the officer commanding the submarine ordered the skipper to send a boat so that a boarding party might take in hand the sinking of the merchant ship. It is not known whether any submarines carry boats of their own. It would clearly not be impossible, as boats constructed on the Berthon collapsible principle could easily be stowed below and hoisted up through a hatchway whenever it was desired to launch them.

In the current issue of the *Japan Magazine*, Admiral Yokoyama describes a new type of boat, suitable for carrying in submarines, which he has constructed in 1878 are worth recalling now. "The building of powerful ships which are not fully sea-going,"

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses at Kowloon.
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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.
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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"Merville" 161, "Belvoir" 165 Wanchai Road. 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply to:—167, Wanchai Road.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colour washed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. No. 19 Balilios Terrace. "KIRKENDAL" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Apply to:—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—2-roomed office, No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to "S.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40.—
Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, Breezy Point. Large reception Rooms, Excellent Bed and Bath Rooms and Offices. All well furnished. Mod-rate Rent.—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, (5 Queen's Road, Central). Hongkong, 29th November, 1914.

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tennis Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Vœux Road Central, splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED a Compradore with \$10,000 for a guaranteed paying business. Apply "BRITISHER," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—For the Peak. Hongkong. An experienced Nurse for one little girl aged four years. Apply Mrs. STANLEY DODWELL, 108 The Peak.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—20 Foot Teak Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. NAGOYA.

A CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S

TENNIS RACKETS

"COLD MEDAL" MODEL "D.H." "TOURNAMENT." VANTAGE. GREENWOOD.

Prices from \$7.00 Each.

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PORTABLE MOTORS.

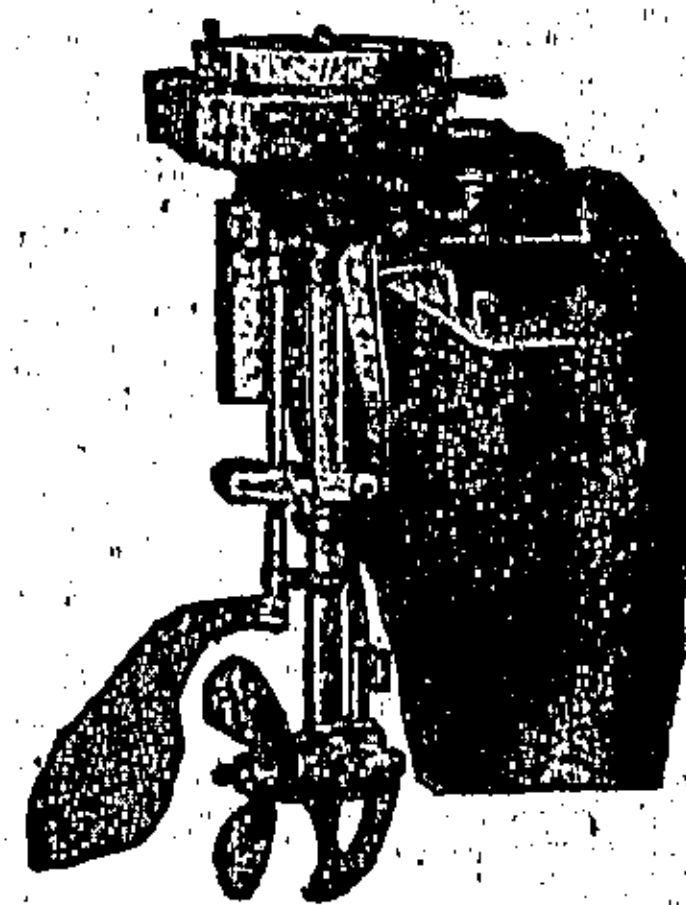
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration. Two Sizes:—2.3 h.p. & 3 1/2-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnelos.

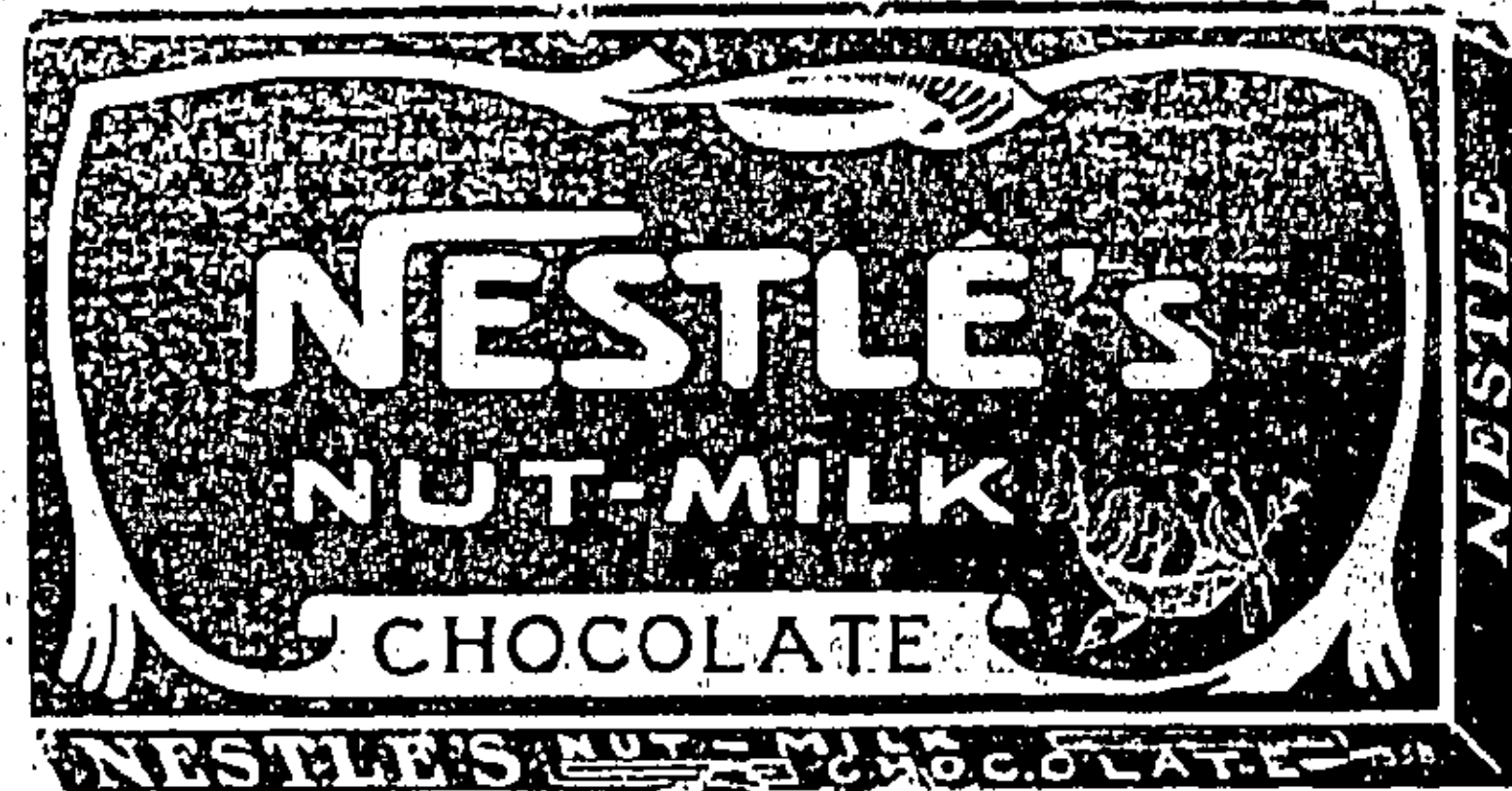
ALEX. ROSS Co., 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone 27.

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NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

A TASTY SWEETMEAT OF THE FIRST QUALITY, PURE, WHOLESOME & NOURISHING.



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THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN	1.75	THE NATIONS OF THE WAR: France and Her People	2.50
GERMANY'S GREAT LIE "The Secret White Paper"	1.75	Russia and the Russian People	2.50
THE TIMES BOOK OF THE NAVY	.80	Germany and the German People	2.50
THE KAISER AND HIS BARBARI- ANS by W. N. Wilson	.50	40 YEARS AFTER by H. C. Bailey	2.50
COMMERCIAL LAW IN WAR TIME by Clements and Waterson	2.25	IN THE FIRING LINE by A. St. John	2.50
THE GREAT WAR BOOK—"Daily Chronicle War Library"	.80	Adcock	2.50
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GREAT EUROPEAN CRISIS— Government Blue Book	.80	THE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA	9.00
NAVAL RECOGNITION BOOK by F. T. Jane	.80	NEW NOVELS: CAPTIVATING MARY CARSTAIRS by H. G. Wells	1.75
		ODDSFISH by Robert Hugh Benson	1.75
		A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION by C. N. & A. M. Williamson	1.75

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BULL DOG
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IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed
from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$33 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per mensum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

SMITH.—S. Smith, Master, H. M. Tug Cherub, passed away at 10 a.m. to-day. Funeral will leave Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow, 3rd inst.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION.

In our issue of Saturday last we published correspondence which has passed between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the scheme for acquiring and re-arranging the buoys and moorings in the Harbour which the authorities propose to put into effect. The mere fact that the Government intends laying out a sum of a quarter of a million dollars for the purchase of the buoys and moorings from their present owners suffices to show that the question is one of considerable magnitude and importance, and it is cause for regret that there should be such a divergence of opinion between the Government and the Chamber as the correspondence reveals. It is inconceivable that the authorities should embark on a scheme of this character, involving such a big outlay, unless they believed it would conduce to the well-being of Hongkong as a port, yet we find the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce so marked that it is contended that if the plan is put into operation it will injure, rather than help, the shipping trade of the Colony. The Chamber, in fact, has set its face not only against the details of the scheme but against its underlying principle also.

It is impossible to read through the correspondence without feeling that the opponents of the Government proposals have gone out of their way to seek cause for condemnation. They have not even contented themselves with criticising the scheme itself, but have raised doubts concerning its financial provisions and suggested that the present state of the Colony's Treasury does not warrant the incurring of the expenditure required. These are surely points which may very well be left to the Government, which assuredly has been guided by expert opinion in calculating the outgoings and the probable revenue. The Chamber is inclined also to make light of the hardships which the present system works on large vessels calling at the port, and we think it rather an unnecessary remark, not altogether in good taste, that these vessels "in nearly every instance fly an alien flag." The point is that it is Hongkong's duty to give every possible facility to the big lines, whether vessels of those lines fly the British or any other flag.

Another objection trotted out is that the new system is liable, in foggy weather, to lead to delay in ships' getting to their buoys. In making this point the Chamber evidently lost sight of the probability that by the time the new scheme is in operation our wireless station will be working, and thus it should be an easy matter to notify incoming liners to what particular buoys they are assigned. Anyhow, it stands to reason that the big boats which call here should, if possible, be moored at convenient points off the centre of the city, and though the details of the scheme may take some little time to work with satisfaction to all concerned, it should be the aim of the shipping community to assist and not to obstruct an undertaking which is launched in their own interests and in the interests of the Colony as a whole. But there is a conservatism in Hongkong shipping circles which needs breaking down if real progress is to be made in the affairs of the port, and anything which upsets the old order is apt to be pushed aside, however desirable the proposed change may be. That is probably why this piece of reform-introducing method and order where none now exists—is being so strenuously opposed. But it is essential that we move with the times, and the idea that what was good enough for Hongkong will serve the purposes of to-day needs killing once and for all.

A Good Scheme.

Our leading article to-day deals with the Government scheme for acquiring and re-arranging the buoys and moorings in the harbour, a scheme which, in our opinion, as we have before indicated, is sound in principle and one which should work for the benefit of the port. In all new departures it takes some time to get the details working with satisfaction to all concerned, and though at first some little inconvenience and confusion may arise, these factors will gradually disappear as the scheme is perfected. There is one advantage which may ensue from the plan of having all the mail steamers lying off the centre of the city—that is that it may be possible to close the mails half an hour or so later than at present. Certainly the shipping companies concerned ought to appreciate the better facilities which the new scheme will guarantee.

A Chinese View.
It seems to us almost time that the Hongkong Chinese (those, at least, who have any doubts on the matter) were instructed definitely on one or two points about the war. We have, on various occasions, alluded to silly rumours current among them, and the latest of these may be of interest to our readers. Some of them have discovered that the British are having such a bad time at the Front that it has been thought necessary by the authorities to enrol every available civilian throughout the Empire. This, they say, is the reason why volunteers are being sent from Hongkong to the seat of war! If the Government could get hold of the mischievous busy-bodies who spread such reports, some useful preventive measures might soon be taken; but, as all of us who know anything about the Chinese are well aware, one half-word of rumour, with them, becomes multiplied by a thousand inside of five minutes, and it is next to impossible to catch the real offenders.

A Counterblast.

The next best thing to prevention is cure; and the cure, pigdip, it seems to us, could not be left in better hands than those of the educated Chinese. Perhaps some of them will take this hint. Chinese who have been home, or whose up-bringing has been more or less British, know full well that Britishers are as closely wedded to tradition as they themselves. They know that, for centuries, the Britisher's highest notion of duty has found expression in serving his King in the battlefield. Only fools believe that we are merely a nation of shopkeepers. Is there a shopkeeper in England who has not, at some period or other of his life, longed to be a soldier? If the influential Chinese of the Colony would take means to assure their less well-informed compatriots that the Britisher—whether of Hongkong or elsewhere—regards it as an honour—a special privilege—to be allowed to go to the Front, and that he is not being fallen back on as a sort of last resource, they would certainly be conferring a benefit on the Colony.

The Origin of "Tommy Atkins."
We had quite thought that the "Silly Season" had been ruled out, this year, at Home, by the necessity for considering the things that count. Yet here are some of the London papers giving up their valuable space to a series of letters which discuss the origin of the term "Tommy Atkins." In our ignorance we had always thought that it arose from the accident of the name Thomas Atkins being printed on a specimen page of the soldier's "Small Book," but some of the wisacres at Home seem to have discovered at least a score of other origins, most of which, we must own, strike us as rather far-fetched. One sample of these will perhaps suffice. A Times correspondent says that, when the Mutiny broke out, some Europeans, fleeing from Lucknow, found a British private sticking to his post as sentry. They urged him to escape while there was time; but he refused, and was killed. As his name happened to be Thomas Atkins "it became the custom, during the campaign, to describe the doer of a daring deed as a regular Tommy Atkins." Somehow the story doesn't seem to hang together.

DAY BY DAY.

AND NOT TO-DAY AND NOT TO-MORROW.
CAN DRAIN ITS WEALTH OF HOPE AND SORROW.
BUT DAY BY DAY, TO THOUGHTFUL EAR,
UNLOCKS NEW SENSE AND LOST-ER CHEER.—Emerson.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 68; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; fine.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 50 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1-81.

Accession Anniversary.

To-day is the anniversary of the Accession of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has been reigning for 68 years.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the S.S. Mongolia are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Fell from a Tramcar.

Tan Hing has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to his arm caused by falling from a tramcar whilst in motion, on the Praya.

Sent to the Hospital.

The police report that Yu Kee, shipwright employed at the Naval Yard, has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a carpenter outside the Yard gate.

General Kelly's Son.

Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B., General Officer Commanding, South China Command, has received a telegram to the effect that his son, Captain E. H. Kelly, R.E., is slightly wounded and doing well.

Returned from Banishment.

At the Police Court, this morning, Detective Sergeant Brown charged a Chinese with returning from banishment. He was banished in December last for five years. Mr. Hazeland sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The Hongkong Races.

We are informed that twenty-seven griffins only are expected in Hongkong, this year, and naturally racing in the forthcoming year will not be of the very best order as far as fields go. A few more days will tell, however, what kind of meeting we can look forward to, and how many men will alter their minds as to running ponies.

NOVEMBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall during the month of November, as registered at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date.	Inches.
1st	1.14
2nd	1.38
3rd	1.49
4th	1.26
5th	1.07
6th	1.11
7th	1.25
8th	1.11
9th	1.15
10th	1.15
11th	1.15
12th	1.15
13th	1.15
14th	1.73
15th	1.15
16th	1.15
17th	1.15
18th	1.15
19th	1.15
20th	1.15
21st	1.15
22nd	1.15
23rd	1.15
24th	1.15
25th	1.15
26th	1.15
27th	1.15
28th	1.15
29th	1.15
30th	1.15
Total	9.10

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE KING AT THE FRONT.

How the Berlin Public is Being Cheered Up.

No better indication of our beloved King's regard for his troops in the field could be forthcoming than that provided in the announcement continued in yesterday's telegrams that His Majesty had left for France on a visit to the British Headquarters. Now both the King and the Heir Apparent are with our soldiers, and the stimulating effect of their presence will have too obvious to need emphasising. It shows a personal appreciation of the fine work our men are doing which no number of Royal messages could do, and the links which bind Monarch and Army together will assuredly be strengthened by this happy idea of His Majesty in paying a personal visit to our men at the front. It is an act which will make a strong appeal to the imagination of British people in all parts of the world.

The Past.

A telegram mentions the fact that this is the first occasion for 170 years on which a British monarch has been with his troops on the Continent. The last time was when, in 1743, King George II accompanied an expeditionary force, which, in co-operation with the Hanoverians and Austrians, succeeded in defeating the French, notably at the battle of Dettingen. But in those days King and people were not one in heart and soul as they are to-day, and historians largely agree that this war into which George the Second plunged the country had little justification from the English standpoint. The fact was that George the Second saw in almost every commotion on the Continent some danger to his beloved Hanoverian possessions, and it was this fact which had much to do with His Majesty throwing in his lot with the Austrians in a quarrel with which we were really very little concerned. To-day, however, the situation is distinctly otherwise. Instead of being at war with the French, we are fighting by their side, and the war which we are waging is one which has the whole-hearted support of the people of our nation. Never has a country been more solidly united in a conflict than Britain is to-day. And never has there been a greater determination to see the fight through till victory is assured.

Berlin Talks.

Meanwhile we wonder how Berlin is feeling, when every day the failures of her Army are being painfully demonstrated. It is difficult to get to know the exact conditions which prevail in the German capital, but we certainly know something of the kind of "news" which has been served up for the delectation of the public there, especially by the Wolff Agency, whose deliberate twisting of the truth has been time and again exposed by the British Foreign Office cables. We noticed, too, the other day, some comments which one of Germany's most influential newspapers has been making on the economic situation created by the war. It talks about the number of unemployed decreasing, the "wonderful response" to the war loan, the fact that chambers of commerce have "proclaimed the holy war," and asserts that the Empire has embarked on the war "innocently, in self-defence." It also concentrates on the great sacrifices which have to be made and exhorts the people to bear patiently the terrible price which must be paid. The evident purpose of remarks such as these is to lull the people. Where is the note of confidence in eventual success? It is still there to a certain extent, but it is not nearly so certain and confident as before. Perhaps the terrible casualty lists are beginning to tell their tale.

The Wrong Medicine.

Two patients have died and five are under treatment at the Oratorio Hospital, Dumfries, as the result of the wrong medicine having been administered in a female ward. The Crown authorities are investigating the matter.

THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

Further Volunteers for Service at the Front.

Below we give a further list of the names of gentlemen who have been accepted, and have signed up for service, in the special contingent which it is announced by His Excellency the Governor will be sent home from this Colony:—

Mr. A. H. Hindman.
Mr. G. E. Gumprecht (Grand Hotel).
Mr. R. Henssett (Naval Canton).
Mr. A. P. Wilson (Grand Hotel).
Mr. R. Goode (Warblers' Rooms).
Mr. P. Sherratt (Mess, Victoria Gao).
Mr. F. V. Dean (Mess, Victoria Gao).

The names previously given are:—

Mr. F. Lobel (Messrs. H. Wicking & Co.).
Mr. Bateman (Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.).
Mr. E. L. Braga (Pacific Mail S.S. Co.).
Mr. W. Wilson (Astor House Hotel).
Mr. D. Blenkiron (Kowloon Docks).
Mr. W. G. Golding (Royal Naval Dockyard).
Mr. M. Griffin.
Mr. G. Hermitage.
Mr. H. J. May (33, Caine Road).
Mr. R. J. Mooney (Astor House Hotel).
Mr. J. Soares (Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming).
Mr. A. F. Briggs (South China Morning Post).
Mr. J. O. Chalmers (Public Works Department).
Mr. G. O. Jorge (Messrs. Jorge and Company).
Mr. E. W. Evers (Messrs. Watson and Company).
Mr. H. E. Victor (Messrs. Goldring and Phillips).
Mr. O. A. J. Wilkie (Kowloon).
Sergeant A. Pattison (Hongkong Police).
Mr. R. Heilgers (Astor House Hotel).
Mr. A. N. Joseland (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire).
Mr. B. Forster (Astor House Hotel).
Mr. H. S. Jepson (Messrs. S. J. David and Company).
Mr. R. Lapsley (Kowloon Docks).
Mr. G. W. Rogers (Canton).
Mr. A. Hall (s.s. Onsang).
Mr. G. D. Proctor (Astor House Hotel).

THE ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

Three Chinese Charged at Police Court.

This morning, Mr. F. A. Hazeland had before him, at the Police Court, the three Chinese who are charged with assaulting Mr. Carmichael, at Quarry Bay, with intent to wound.

It is alleged that Mr. Carmichael surprised the prisoners in his house on Tuesday morning, on his return from the St. Andrew's Society concert, and that they attacked him, necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, for treatment of the injuries received.

It was explained on behalf of the police that Mr. Carmichael's injuries were not serious and that he would be about in a few days. The case was remanded until Monday next at 2.15 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE MUZZLING ORDER.

Sir.—May I ask through your valuable columns how long the muzzling of dogs is to be kept up? Perhaps the proper authority, having to give all his attention to other important duties, has overlooked this trivial matter, though it is a cause of anxiety to the owners, and an inconvenience to animals.
Thanking you for the trouble.
Yours etc.,
REMEMBER.
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1914.

SANITARY BOARD.

OFFENSIVE TRADE IN KOWLOON.

Hon. Mr. Hewett and Mr. Goldring Speak in Public Interest.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. G. N. Orme (President) in the chair. Others present were: Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. F. Clarke (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

An Offensive Trade Area.

There was but one item of public interest before the meeting, and that an application for an offensive trade licence in a building on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 53. The President, in reference to a minute by the Hon. Mr. Hewett and another by Mr. Goldring as to the necessity for fixing an area in Kowloon in which this kind of trade should be confined, said that there was already an area set aside in Kowloon in which offensive trades must not be carried on, and if members considered, in view of the extension of Kowloon, what eligible building area it would be advisable to confine the trade to, he would be glad to give members an opportunity of making any suggestions, but it was premature at the present moment to decide anything. Of course he himself would, in any case, go into the question and see whether such an area could be set aside. That application had been considered by the sanitary and building authorities and they saw no objection in this case. He proposed the Board grant the application.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett asked if, according to what the President had said, they granted the application, was it bound by a certain number of years or period?

The President.—Three years.
The Hon. Mr. Hewett said that was rather a long term. From what he understood from Dr. Clarke, something was done a year or two ago,—he was not there at the time—but in view of the growing needs of Kowloon they should not allow offensive trades to be carried on except in a special area. An area should be set aside as in Hongkong—a certain limited area for offensive trades; some were very offensive indeed. In granting these applications the wider and more important point they had to decide was where an offensive trade area should be laid out in Kowloon. He thought the time had now come when they should consider the question. He hoped the Sanitary Board would take it up at once and appoint a committee who would put before the Government something concise as to confining to a certain area the carrying on of offensive trades. He thought it should be done without any delay. In the meantime he did not oppose this application.

Mr. Goldring said that he entirely agreed with what the Hon. Mr. Hewett had said. He also saw no objection to the granting of the present application, because he thought the area in question was one that should be selected. It was entirely away from the route of habitation. If his memory served him right as to the Crown laws on offensive trades, this was in the neighbourhood of the cement works and was in an area which was best for that business. He had no objection to it. He supported the Hon. Mr. Hewett in what he said with regard to the appointment of a sub-committee.

The application was granted, there being no further discussion on the matter.

Rat Returns.

The rat returns for the fortnight ending November 21 were:—First week: Victoria 1,538 rats caught, none infected. Kowloon, 366 rats caught, none infected. Second week: Victoria, 1,598 rats caught, none infected; Kowloon, 350 rats caught, none infected.

SWEDISH SENTIMENT.

Pro-German at First, Now Pro-British.

Stockholm, Sept. 22 (by mail). There is sweeping over Sweden to-day something more significant than the continuous line of infantry, cavalry and artillery which goes to take its part in the mobilisation of troops, already numbering 225,000. This is the marked change in the sentiment of this country toward the warring powers.

Sweden, which, since the beginning of the war, has decided German sympathies, notwithstanding the strict neutrality declared by its government, is to-day becoming so impartial that in watching the street crowds before the bulletin boards it is impossible to tell whether Germany or England is the favourite.

A month ago a Stockholm merchant, who openly avowed English inclinations, was both commercially and socially ostracised. Portraits of the Kaiser and German insignia were hung in shop windows, but no one saw any English displays.

But to-day there are indications on every hand that the pendulum has begun to swing toward England. This is most reflected in press reports. A month ago one looked in vain for English accounts of the war, but now the representative Stockholm papers give almost equal space to Berlin and London despatches. Some of the liberal newspapers even go further than this and limit their Berlin despatches to short paragraphs in inconspicuous places.

In the opinion of citizens of Stockholm, this change has occurred through the gradual decreasing menace of Russia. At first it was taken for granted that Russia had designs upon the integrity of Sweden, but as the days brought no substantiation of these fears the animosity of the Swedish populace decreased proportionately. In the meantime, reports of German methods of warfare and the holding up of Swedish and Russian steamships by the German warships added further impetus to the change in Swedish feeling.

Another apprehension which flourished under the influence of strong pro-German sentiment is now deprecated in Stockholm. This was the fear that in the event of repeated German successes, England would decide that she must encroach upon neutral territory to offset the advantages derived by Germany from her occupation of Belgium.

During this shift in the popular point of view, the Swedish government has stood firmly by its compact with Norway to remain neutral and to stick together in case of violated neutrality. Official Sweden has been undivided in its opinion, and the political cleavage, which ordinarily shows so many surfaces, has been temporarily levelled by the war. Whether the sympathies of the various parties have been toward the allies or Germany, they have united in expressing a desire for peace.

The partial mobilisation, it is explained, is purely a precautionary measure to defend her neutrality. "Not to defend it like Belgium," as a Swedish officer said, "but to defend it with success." Following out this purpose, nearly half of Sweden's army of half a million men is on the field.

The streets of Stockholm are therefore thronged with grey and blue columns, and even the reservists without uniform except for their tri-coloured hats are moving about ready to be summoned to join the forces. Among all classes, war is unpopular, but the necessity for mobilisation is keenly realised.

Glasgow University's New Rector.

It was officially intimated on Oct. 21 that President Poincaré had accepted the invitation of the Glasgow University Unionist and Liberal Clubs to become Rector of the University for the next three years in succession to Mr. Burrell.

WAR ITEMS.

German Spy with Indian Troops. Paris, Oct. 14.—The *Times* states that a German spy in disguise joined the Indian troops on their way to France, where he was detected and arrested.

Panicky Soldiers Shot. London, Oct. 8.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: It is not to be expected that there will be any great resistance to the Russian advance into Hungary after such a disgraceful occurrence as an ignominious flight just reported from Nish. An entire Hungarian regiment was in panic before the Servians near Tucha on September 26, which resulted in the execution of every tenth man as punishment. On the same day, it is stated, over 1,000 men in three Austro-Hungarian regiments were killed by drunken soldiers firing indiscriminately among themselves.

Sentry Kills Earl's Son. Paris, Oct. 3.—Lieutenant the Hon. Westman Harold Pearson, M. P., son of Lord Cowdray, the financier who heads S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., was killed by a German sentry while trying to escape from a prison camp after being captured in the battle of the Marne. News of his death was brought here by his orderly, a private named Mackay, who succeeded in escaping. Lord Murray arrived here to-day and will try to find the young man's grave, at the behest of his father.

Indomitable France. The *Matin* says: "What is causing stupefaction to the enemy as the war goes on, and what is also exciting the astonishment of some of our friends, is the extraordinary abundance of soldiers of all ages who are in readiness to take the places of our dead and wounded at the front. People are wondering how France, whose population had stopped growing, France in which insubordination was frequent, now after two months of war possesses as many ardent and disciplined recruits as prolific and militarist Germany. Such a spectacle does not surprise us, because we know that France has an inexhaustible store of men and devotion when she is actuated by a great idea and is obeying a generous impulse."

Popular Indians. A Paris message says the presence of the Indian troops is exciting the greatest interest in the towns through which they pass to their base. French soldiers, civilians, and girls all want to see the famous Gurkha knife, and are somewhat appalled when the little natives of Nepal solemnly declare that their religion forbids them to draw the weapon without drawing blood. What seemed an insurmountable difficulty was overcome, however, when some British soldiers, who had served in India, were able to tell the curious that the knife would be shown if the spectators would allow a slight cut with it to be made in the top of their finger, in order to fulfil the letter of the law. A bandaged finger is now becoming quite popular with the French girls.

A General's Fate. The *Idea Nazionale* publishes very grave reports from Austrian soldiers who have returned to the province of Trent after the campaign in Galicia. One said that a company of soldiers from the province of Trent were exhausted after a march of four days and four nights, nourishing themselves with potatoes found in the fields. One soldier asked the captain for a rest. The captain shot him dead with his revolver, and the remainder of the soldiers, enraged, killed the captain with bullets. Another commander made a soldier march before him until the unfortunate man fell unconscious. A volley of rifle shots from the soldiers behind killed the commander and his horse. Cases of desertion and rebellion are frequent, while threats against officers are made daily. In the Opera Square at Trent the following writing was stuck on a wall: "General Herzog was killed by the leader of one of his platoons. The same fate will occur to all officers who do not treat their soldiers properly."

A Jesuit Soldier from China. The *Church Times* prints a letter from the English chaplain of St. George's, Rue Auguste Vaequerie, Paris, containing a

tribute to the French priests who are serving in the ranks:

"I have read, with interest the correspondence on the subject of the clergy serving in the Army as combatants. It may interest your readers to know that the Service Militaire has drawn into the ranks of the French Army no fewer than 22,000 French priests. I was in the Caserne des Invalides and at the cavalry barracks of the Ecole Militaire yesterday, searching for strayed English Tommies who constantly straggle into Paris from the battle-field, having been cut off from their regiments. These poor fellows are often in a pitiable plight. I was talking to a group of these English soldiers in the casernes when two French Tommies came up and spoke to me, having recognised that I was an Anglo-Saxon. One explained to me that he was a Jesuit priest, a missionary from China, and introduced his friend as a Dominican prior. The Jesuit told me that two of his companions had just been killed in action. These two priests welcomed me in the most brotherly and affectionate manner, and insisted on taking me to their barrack-room and giving me tea (the English drink). They told me that their fellow soldiers came to them for their confessions. They showed me a supply of little blessed medals which they distributed among their fellows. Encircled numbers in the ranks seek the ministrations of their combatant priests before going into action, and I should not be surprised to find after the war is over that the attitude toward the Church is far more friendly than in the past."

A Felon's Blow. With the fall of Antwerp, writes the *Times* military correspondent, the advantage derived by Germany from her felon's blow at a neutral city is completely exhausted. The disadvantages, however, are far from being exhausted. They mean for Germany the extension of her battle front from Switzerland to the North Sea, and the maintenance in the west of such vast forces to support such great extensions that Russia's task in the east is appreciably lightened. On the political side Germany, thanks to her attack on Belgium and to the unprovoked savagery of her methods of war, finds herself without a friend in the world, and will now be compelled to drink to the dregs the bitter cup of expiation for her crimes.

France and Turkey. The French Government has issued the following proclamation regarding the causes of the rupture between France and the Ottoman Empire:—"The Porte was asked to disassociate itself from the action of certain German officers, but gave indefinite and unsatisfactory replies, which led to the rupture between the two countries. Thus, in consequence of the personal ambition of certain Young Turk ministers, who have renounced true Mohammedan sentiments, the Ottoman Empire has been delivered up to the criminal designs of a band of German officers without either France, England or Russia having given it the least ground for aggressive action. Several ministers have resigned in order not to be associated with this policy. Since the 18th century France has ever been the friend of Turkey, which only this year it has saved from bankruptcy by the loan of French gold. France will always distinguish the acts of a few ambitious men temporarily in office from the rest of the honest and loyal Turkish nation. Reports received from Algeria, from Tunis and from Morocco show that the Mohammedans of the North of Africa do not desire to identify themselves in any way with the Ottoman Government, which is compromising so rashly the Islamic cause which France, faithful to her traditions, has always respected." This proclamation has been widely circulated among Mohammedans residing in the French North African colonies and in India.

Opium and the War. With regard to the situation caused by the great demand for opium for war purposes, a correspondent is informed that there are still large supplies available for general use. There has been no advance in the price of Persian opium, and Turkish opium has

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

Some Striking War Pictures.

There was a full house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the new series of war pictures was screened. The film is 1,500 feet long, and it is safe to say that its revelations kept the spectators breathless with excitement. The doings of our soldiers and sailors are always full of interest, and at a time like the present they are, of course, trebly so. Long rounds of applause greeted the march past of the various regiments on their way to the front, and a very hearty measure of cheering was also vouchsafed to the pictures representing the doings of the French, Serbian and Russian troops. Every one should see this film, for it is the next best to the real thing.

Another long picture shown, and one that was watched with great interest, was the Danish film: "Under the Auctioneer's Hammer." There were also two good comedies, as well as a pretty and sensational drama: "The Love of an Island Maiden."

only gone up 1s. or 1s. 6d. per lb. One of the largest opium brokers in London has about a thousand cases to sell at present. At the same time, it is suspected that the Germans are suffering severely from shortage of opium. —*London and China Express.*

A German Prince Killed. Amsterdam, Oct. 20. Queen Emma of the Netherlands learnt yesterday of the death of her half-brother, Prince Wolrad Friedrich of Waldeck-Pyrmont, killed on patrol duty on the western front. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Dragon Guards.

New Navy Decoration. The Secretary of Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service Medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal would not be applicable.

His Majesty has further approved of the award of the Conspicuous Service Cross (to be designated in future the Distinguished Service Cross) to all officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in addition to officers previously eligible for this Decoration.

To Take Warsaw by Air. Petrograd, October 22. If further proof were needed of the ineffectiveness of bombs thrown from aeroplanes, it is afforded in the fact that German aviators over Warsaw missed the railway, the fire station, and the telegraph and telephone stations, as also troops on the march.

Only one bomb-dropping attempt was attended with any success. It dropped on an infantry baggage train 70 yards from the station for Vienna trains, killing two soldiers and wound-

ing seven. Three civilians and several horses were also killed.

During these anxious days in Warsaw, it was popularly reported that the Kaiser had said that if the town could not be taken from below, it must be taken from the air. The appearance of aeroplanes seemed to confirm this, but the inhabitants soon became more or less indifferent to these. —*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m. The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped, therefore, that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street: 14 Gramophones 300 Records (Columbia) 2 Paper Cutting Machines. (All the above are new goods.) On view now.

Terms: Cash. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street: A Large Quantity of Woollen Sweaters, Pants, Cardigan Vests, Motor Scarves, Hose, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 7th December 1914.

Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL. Will the gentleman who in error took a coat and cap, with initials "W.E.C." marked thereon, from the cloakroom on St. Andrew's night, kindly return same to the Manager in exchange for his own?

NOTICE

Messrs. CLARK & CO., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the firm of one of the Manila Partners, all accounts due the firm that are over one month in arrears, i.e. contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid in before the 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the firm's solicitors. CLARK & CO. Per H. O. Haynor, Managing Partner.



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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sawa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	(TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	(WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	(THURS., 17th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Hakushika Maru Capt. T. 5,000	(WEDNES., 9th Dec.
S'HAIR and Kobe..		
S'HAIR and Kobe..		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	(THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

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Kano	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	23th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	30th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
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HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	6th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Tea	15th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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Tilmanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'HAIR	1st half Jan.
Tilmanoeck	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

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First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £58.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	1st Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leave
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leave
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrack & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Accident to the Hollow.

Further details of the accident to the steamer Hollow, which, says *Shipping and Engineering*, was towed into Dalry with her propeller fouled, show that the vessel encountered exceptionally severe weather in the Gulf of Peohili and was only saved from extensive damage by the fine seamanship of her captain and officers. The ship encountered a fierce gale from the north, when off North Point, with a terrific sea during which the two accommodation ladders and a coil of wire were washed overboard from the top of the after house. The wire fouled the propeller and was rapidly wound on the boss, bringing the engines to a stop.

The cables were unheated and the chain paid out to 90 fathoms on both sides, as it was deemed imprudent to drop the heavy stock anchors in such a sea, but these failed to hold her and she fell broadside on to the sea, being swept by huge waves which broke the derelict adrift and swept the rails. The two anchors also got adrift and threatened to carry away the bulwarks until they were secured by the officers and crew. All the heavy oil in the ship was paid out over the bows but the gale continued until eight on the following morning, when the wind shifted to S.W. and the cables were hove in. As the engines could not be used, sail was made, the vessel proceeding under a jib, two staysails and main trysail. The derelict was crossed on the foremast and the main swing bent to it and under this canvas the ship made three knots an hour, sailing forty-three miles to Fort Head, where the wind came away from north again in a gale and chain was once more paid out. In the evening the company's steamer Ichang hove in sight and mored that she would stand by.

Tonnage at Tientsin.
The total number and tonnage of steamers entered at Tientsin during the quarter April to June, 1914, was 340 ships of 449,787 tons, an increase of nine ships and 51,735 tons over the same quarter of 1913. Of the total entered Great Britain and Japan had an equal proportion, 33.4 per cent. each. The next largest was China with 15.2 per cent., Germany with 12.3 per cent. and France with 3.1 per cent. Norway was represented by only 1.5 per cent.

Tientsin Customs Receipts;

April-June.
The loss to German trade by the fall of Tientsin and the stoppage of all her steamers on the coast of China is demonstrated by the Customs statistics of shipping entered at that port during the last complete quarter before the war when, out of a total entered during the quarter April to June, 1914, of 252 vessels of 452,827 tons, Germany owned 84 ships of 193,130 tons, or 42.7 per cent. of the whole. The total entered during the quarter was 25 ships and 122,494 tons, or roughly 25 per cent. in excess of the tonnage entered during the same quarter of the year before. Next to the German tonnage British was most, being 26.9 per cent. of the whole, while Japanese ships made up 20.1 per cent. No other flag had four per cent., the Russian being 3.9 per cent., Chinese 1.9 per cent., Norwegian 1.8 per cent. and American 1.6 per cent., the American tonnage being made up of the visits of one steamer which entered the port four times during the quarter.

C.P.R. Movements.

Captain E. Beetham, B.N.B., marine superintendent of the C.P.R. transpacific service, with headquarters at Vancouver, recently left for Montreal, and it is presumed that his mission has some connection with the report that the C.P.R. are contemplating taking over a large steamship to maintain some semblance of service on the Pacific. In the event of the Minnesota being taken over by the C.P.R. it is more than probable that she will be operated, temporarily at any rate, under American registry. This would preclude any possibility of her being chartered by the Admiralty. —Exchange.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Thurs.	3rd	Dec.	On
HAIHONG & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri.	4th	Dec.	at noon
SHANGHAI & Moji	Kwongsang	Fri.	4th	Dec.	at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.	5th	Dec.	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & Hankow	Hangsang	Sun.	6th	Dec.	at d'light
SHANGHAI & Hankow	Koonshing	Sun.	6th	Dec.	at d'light
TIENSIN via Shanghai	Cheongshing	Tues.	8th	Dec.	at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues.	8th	Dec.	at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Cutta	Ohsang	Tues.	8th	Dec.	at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat.	12th	Dec.	at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
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VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE	Glengyle	15th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND		

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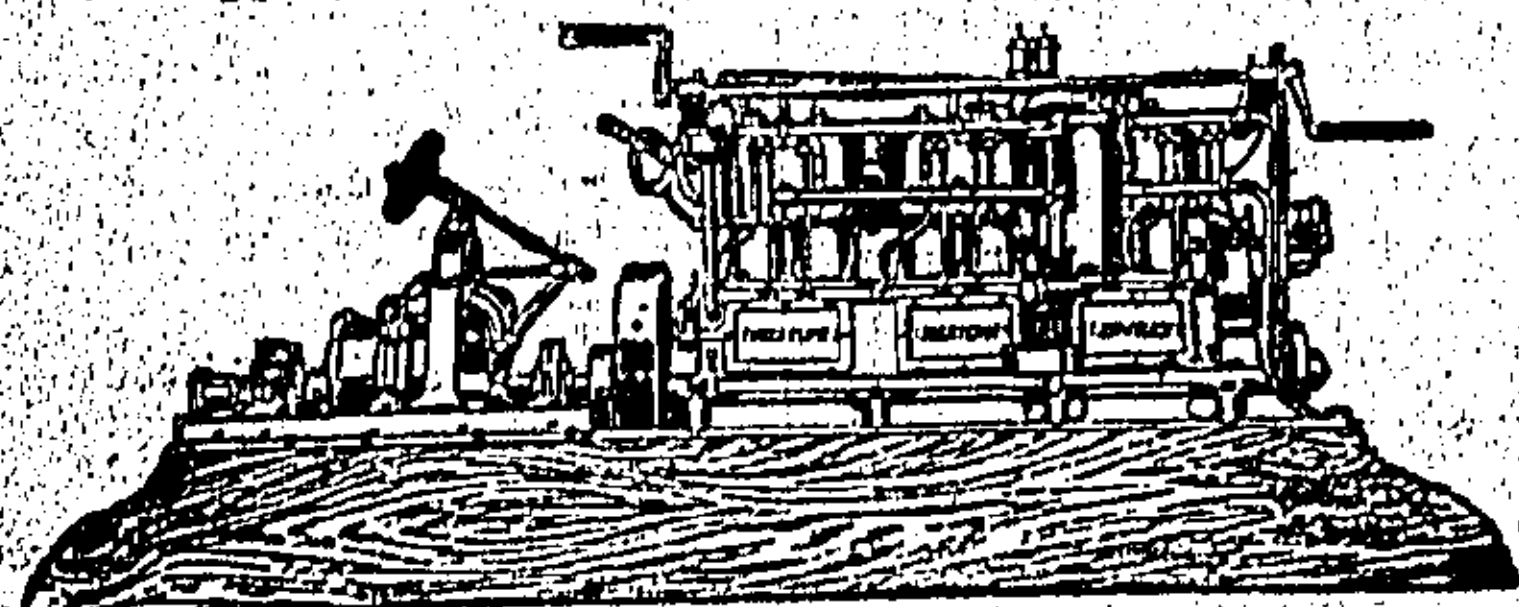
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Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5, Dec.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.O. & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	O. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	6, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Taiyuan	E. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	2, Dec.
Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Banco	P. & O.	3, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	4, Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	8, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Hshika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherbon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijlwoong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbogas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914

General Agents

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 1, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on Friday, the 27th inst. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. AWA MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, Dec. 6.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,010, O. Sakamoto, 21st ulto.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.

Kushow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd ulto.—Chefoo, 17th ulto., Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd ulto.—Honkoku, 18th ulto., Sait—J. M. & Co.

Takung, Br. s.s. 990, W. McClure, 23rd ulto.—Swatow, 22nd ulto., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tijlwoong, Dut. s.s. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th ulto.—Java, 16th ulto., Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th ulto.—Singapore, 18th ulto., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chinua, Br. s.s. 1,353, E. F. Ebbelson, 27th ulto.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Fooshing, Br. s.s. 1,433, S. Alcock, 27th ulto.—Singapore, 20th ulto., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,692, 29th Nov.—Swatow, 28th inst., Gen.—O.S.K.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,144, H. Sakai, 28th Nov.—Kwangtung, 25th Nov. Line Stone—S. T. & Co.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. 874, E. Fingelsen, 28th Nov.—Daly, Beans & Bean oil—Chinese.

Haugchow, Br. s.s. 990, Wake, 29th Nov.—Chefoo, 23rd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Lachow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Meathrel, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov., Gen.—Order

Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov., Gen.—O.S.K.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 1,266, T. Baetons, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.

Duneric, Br. s.s. 1,211, C. D. Logie, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult., Rice—B. L.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. S. Baikie, 1st inst.—Melbourne, 29th Oct., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Saloon, 24th ult., Rice and Gen.—Chinese.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,228, Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, 30th Nov.—San Francisco, 31st Oct., Gen.—T. K. K.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, M. Fickell, 30th ulto.—Hoihow, 29th ult., Rice & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cranley, Br. s.s. 2,903, A. Henderson, 30th ulto.—Singapore, 21st ult., Gen.—Order

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
East Dock, No. 4 Kowloon	120'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
East Dock, No. 5 Kowloon	120'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
TAIKOOK TUI					
Cosmopolis Dock	140'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	120'	14'	10'	1' 6"	1' 6"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

OUR WAR LETTER.

LATEST HOME COMMENTS ON THE CRISIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 30.

So far as one can make out our gallant kinsmen overseas need cheering up even less than we do at home. The men who are doing the pioneer work of the British Empire do not suffer from nerves. They may be glad to hear that, in spite of all the twaddle that has been talked and written about the degeneracy of the homekeeping Briton, there is no sign of nerves in the Old Country either. On the contrary, we are keeping warm hearts and cool heads, and every weak that passes confirms and justifies our incurable optimism. No one under-rates this crisis. It is the biggest thing in our rough island story by a long chalk. The stupendous horrors of it are only too manifest already. Apart from the incalculable incidental losses the whole world is suffering in its trade and commerce, the cruel ruin and desolation that has swept over Belgium, a large part of France, Poland, and East Prussia, the colossal cost of the mere upkeep of the armies and navies engaged, which patient statisticians work out at about £8,000,000 a day, think of the hideous loss of life and limb. There has been nothing like it, in the history of the world. The nearest approach to it was in the dawn of European civilisation, when the Macedonians and the Romans waged wars of conquest and domination, and men fought eye to eye and hand to hand with cold iron and steel.

This is the 88th day of the war, and it is a low conservative estimate that since the first shot was fired nearly three and a half million men have fallen. This is "Armageddon" with a vengeance. But the day of reckoning will come. And when it comes that reckoning will be exacted to the uttermost farthing. We hear no more talk from the long-haired deplorable who are an insignificant handful in London, but know how to make their voices heard, about not humiliating Germany. The crowds in the London streets have watched the motor ambulances roll slowly and silently past with their dreadful freight of swathed and shattered men. The homes of England, stately and otherwise, have each their vanished faces. If the voice of imbecility or treachery raised itself in London or England today it is highly probable there would be a salutary public lynching.

Germany's Game.
It is possible now to piece together with reasonable accuracy Germany's moves in this frightful game. She had prepared for this war with steady and insistent cunning for many years. It was bound to come, because Germany meant to have it. She did not scatter gun platforms over a smiling land and organise her spies in every capital merely for defensive purposes. Her North Sea fleet, her airships and her monster guns were not intended for the defence of the hearths and homes of the Fatherland. She was out for conquest and "kultur." The moment came rather earlier than she desired. But she seized it with ruthless determination. The plan was to overwhelm France and hold Paris. If the French Republic still resisted

then, and was unwilling to accept the German yoke on fairly easy terms, the campaign against the French was to be prosecuted at leisure in the South while Germany held Belgium and the North and used the Channel coast to harass, if not to invade, England and to cut off communications with France. Slow-moving Russia was to be dealt with after France had been beaten to her knees, and England, the real enemy and object of envenomed German hatred and spiteful jealousy, was to have her hands full with the rebellious German gold and intrigue had stirred up in her Oversea Dominions. That was the master plan.

The General Outlook.

The new German plan of seizing the Channel coast has been an expensive failure. The Allies, Belgians, French and British, with the Fleet energetically shelling the Germans from the sea, have decisively crushed that movement, and the French troops are now making impressive headway on the extreme east flank of the far-stretched battle in France. It is never safe to prophesy, but everything points to a German retreat into Belgium, and our soldiers as well as the French are confident of it. The Belgians have fought pluckily and doggedly, and rumour has it that the Germans get little quarter from them. It will be a great satisfaction to the Belgian troops and to their heroic King to take part in the operations against the Germans that will eventually turn them out of Belgian soil for good. Meanwhile the Russians have won the battle of the Vistula and the San, and the Germans, who were valiantly advancing on Warsaw, have been driven back about 70 miles with heavy losses. All this points to the beginning of the second phase of this war, in which the depleted German armies will be confined to a mere defensive, and a hopeless one. This will be the test not only of the endurance of the German armies but of the true temper of the German people. There is not the least doubt about the result.

Sportsmen at the Front.

The new *Badminton* has an interesting article on Sportsmen at the Front. Really the term sportsman applies to every individual Tommy at the front. What our officers and men have endured, and the way they have endured it, demonstrates once and for all that the national traditions of this island and of the Empire are undimmed, and that our fibre is as heroic, under our modern veil of flippancy, as ever. Indeed human nature has proved to the world and itself on the plains of France that it is as enduring and indomitable as in the age of iron. If the full story could be told of the fighting at La Bassée, where our men drove the Germans back, fighting from house to house, in a grim struggle that lasted for days, we should have an epic indeed. The *Badminton* admits the impossibility of doing justice to the sportsmen at the front. From Sir John French downwards they are all sportsmen. The British Field Marshal is an enthusiastic hunting man, Smith-Dorrien was a keen polo player, and so was Sir Douglas Haig, who is chairman of the Hurlingham Polo

Committee. He played back for the 17th Lancers when that regiment won the Inter-Regimental Tournament eleven years ago. Lord Woodhouse, who has joined the 18th Lancers, Captain Ballville's regiment, Lord Rockingham, who has rejoined his old Corps, the 9th Lancers, and Captain Hardress Lloyd, who captained the English team in America in 1911, are all famous polo men at the front. Others are Capt. "Bivy" Grenfell and Captain Francis Grenfell, the former killed in action and the latter wounded in a V.O. affair.

Of polo men who have fallen in action we have to mourn Major V. R. Brooke, Captain Lucas-Tooth and Lieut. Allfrey, all of the 9th Lancers, and the wounded include Captain Porter, Captain Reynolds and Lieut. Straker. There is not a polo player, a M.F.H., or a steeple-chaser who has not gone into khaki, even though he was not already in the Service. Three steeple-chasers who have been killed are Lieut. Percy Wyndham, of the Coldstream Guards, Captain Springfield of the Queen's Bays, and Lieut. Norman de Orespigny, also of the Bays. Captain C. W. Banbury, who has died of wounds, was another steeple-chaser, and so was Captain Christie Miller, who has been badly wounded. But it is impossible even to survey casually the list of famous sportsmen who have already given their glorious manhood to their King and Country.

No fewer than 90 per cent. of the active members of our Rugby Football Clubs are at the front. Every player who figured in the International matches of the last two seasons is, without a single exception, either in the Navy or with the Army. Some magnificent footballers have "gone out" in the tragic sense, including Captain Wilson, Lieut. Simon, Lieut. Huggan and others. The cricketers are doing their share, too. Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas is with the Army and Mr. C. B. Fry is with the Navy. Captain the Hon. F. S. Jackson now commands the Reserve Battalion of the 7th West Yorkshire Regiment. And so the tale goes on, and the casualty lists reveal the names of famous footballers, cricketers, golfers, hockey players and boxers. The latter have suffered very heavily. Last year's heavyweight champion of the Army, Captain M. P. Leahy, of the R.A.M.C., is missing, and Captain B. H. Selby, of the 5th Fusiliers, one of the best light-weighters in the Service, is wounded. Major W. C. Christie, of the Warwickshire Regiment, has been killed. He was one of the keenest of sportsmen, a soldierier under National Hunt Rules, and a splendid long-distance runner in olden days. He held the record for the Crick at Rugby. Two years ago he ran a long-distance race with the men and officers of his Company and finished an easy first in spite of his forty years. This is the type of sportsman who is inspiring the British Army to-day to do deeds that will for ever enshrine the valour of British arms in the cause of freedom.

It is reported that Mr. Anthony F. Wilding, the New Zealand lawn tennis player, who, until the coming of Norman Brookes last summer, had made a monopoly of English honours in something after the manner of the incomparable Doherty, has been given a commission for his gallantry in the field. No details of his exploits have come to hand, but those who know his great force of character and his indomitable fighting spirit can understand that he was bound to distinguish himself. The New Zealander was in America with the Australasian Davis Cup team at the time war was declared, but he returned almost immediately to England and at once enlisted. The German lawn tennis representatives, Froitzheim and Krotzer, at the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the orders of the day for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, and provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1895.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909.

First reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884.

Prisoners of War.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The *Petit Parisien* says: M. Desplas, a Deputy for Paris, proposes the formation of an International Commission for the inspection of the prisoners of all nations. Such commission would send delegates to German, French, and British towns in which prisoners are quartered.

M. Desplas suggests that the United States Ambassador should be the president of the commission.—*Reuter*.

Dr. Elliot Called Anti-German Leader.

Boston, Oct. 17.—Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, in commenting on President Emeritus Elliot's statement that the United States would ultimately have to come to the aid of the allies in Europe, said to-day: "I call Doctor Elliot the leader of the anti-German party in America. By his recent utterances Doctor Elliot has aggravated opposition to and misunderstanding of Germany. Let us hope that this discussion will lead to a better understanding of Germany. For my part, I stand by all I have said."

same time attempted to reach the Fatherland, but they were arrested as prisoners of war and are now interned in the South of France.

"Twas a Famous Victory."

No one seems to have noted the fact that the sand dunes amidst which the Germans have been fighting and from which they have been shelled by the Allied warships, are the line of hills flanking the famous Belgian golf links at Knock-sur-Mer. Further along is the almost equally well-known golf course of Lombrizyde which, though it does not provide quite such fine golf as the championship links, attracts every year a large number of golfers from England. The official guide books tell us that the hazards on these links are "mostly high sand dunes covered with marram grass." Amidst these dunes, where in more peaceful times men in Norfolk suits may be seen hard at work with their niblicks, the soldiers of Europe have been looked in a life and death struggle. When ancient cathedrals are being destroyed and whole towns are being razed to the ground, the destruction of even a very small matter. But followers of the Royal and Ancient game may well wonder what the links at Knock-sur-Mer will look like when the Battle of the Coast has been lost and won. There will not be much of the beautiful velvety greens left when the German "Jack Johnsons" and our naval shells have done their work. In years to come, when we search for our lost golf balls amidst the "sand dunes covered with marram grass" we may come, like little Peterkin, upon some sad relic to remind us of "a famous victory."

PRIZE COURT.

A UNIQUE CASE.

Was the *Paklat* on "a Philanthropic Mission?"

This morning, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., sitting in Prize Jurisdiction, had before him the case of the steamship *Paklat*, Capt. Zollner, master, an application for the condemnation of which was made by the Crown. The case is of unusual interest, and one which will, we are informed, possibly be unique in the present war, as the claimants urged that the ship was on a philanthropic mission at the time, and, under the Hague Convention, ships on philanthropic, scientific and religious errands are exempt from capture.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Keap, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the claimants, the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

The Attorney General said he would make two submissions in law. The first was that the flag which a ship carried was, generally speaking, conclusive against the owners, as evidence of its national character, and if a merchant ship had an enemy flag it was conclusive evidence that it was enemy property and liable to capture and condemnation.

His Lordship:—Is this going to be contested?

Mr. Potter:—Oh no, my Lord. The Attorney General said he was going to submit that, apart from the flag, the vessel was liable to condemnation as being the property of a German limited company. He understood that the capture was admitted, so that, on the facts, he submitted the ship would have to be condemned.

Mr. Potter referred his Lordship to the section of the Hague Convention upon which his contention, that the ship was exempt from capture, was based, and then read the affidavit of Capt. Zollner. This stated *inter alia* that the ship, whose port of registry was Bremen, left Tsingtau for Tientsin on August 21, having on board 280 German women and children, refugees from Tsingtau. They had to go by ship because the trains were overcrowded. All other nationalities, including British, went by train. The Captain had on board with him an open letter from the Governor of Tsingtau to the effect that the ship was taking women and children refugees from Tsingtau to Tientsin, that there was no contraband on board, and that 100 tons of coal were being carried in the No. 2 hold. The captain had express instructions from the Tsingtau Governor to fly the German colours and the parliamentary flag, to stop when called upon, and to show the ship's lights at night.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Potter pointed out that "parliamentary flag" was the continental term for a flag of truce, and, continuing, said that the instructions were strictly carried out. The purpose for which the voyage was made was to take refugees from Tsingtau to Tientsin and there to intern the ship so that the refugees who were without means could be housed on board, the ship being fitted up expressly for that purpose.

His Lordship:—They are going to suggest that this was a philanthropic mission: is there any dispute as to the facts?

The Attorney General:—I don't think so, my Lord, except in minute details. I don't see any evidence of the poverty of the refugees.

Mr. Potter:—It says so in paragraph 14 of the affidavit.

His Lordship:—It resolves itself into a question as to whether or not it is a philanthropic mission.

Mr. Potter agreed and remarked there was no authority on the point, because cases had not arisen which would give rise to authorities. He submitted that the *Paklat* was on a philanthropic mission, undoubtedly a humanitarian one, and, that being what the Convention meant, was exempt from capture.

Mr. Potter quoted an authority dealing with a mission to succour Franklin, the great explorer.

His Lordship suggested that a mission to succour Sir Edward Shackleton, should such a need arise, would similarly be exempt.

Mr. Potter agreed and submitted that *a fortiori* the ship succouring non-combatants, women and children, should also be exempt.

His Lordship pointed out that the words of the article relied on were general, and when the representatives of the Powers came to discuss the question of the transit of houseless women and children, and if it was intended to be provided for, it would be stated in express terms. It was a big order, so to speak.

Mr. Potter could not see that it was a big order.

His Lordship:—Take Belgium: thousands of helpless Belgians have been sent to England, to Folkestone, as many as ten or twelve thousand at a time. If it was intended that a ship which carried all those refugees was to be exempt from capture, it should form the subject of distinct provisions in the Convention.

Mr. Potter could not see why. His Lordship:—You are quite right to argue that, but I see a great difference between that and an expedition with the object of science, or, generally, the object of philanthropy.

The Attorney General pointed out that there was no evidence to prove the poverty of the refugees. They left Tsingtau by the ship not because they could not pay their fare by train, but because the trains were overcrowded. The expedition might have the effect of saving valuable property which would otherwise be captured at the end of or during the siege.

Mr. Potter said the ship was to be used, and properly used, for housing, in Tientsin, houseless and penniless German women and children. There was destitution in Tientsin and it was a well-known fact that German women and children were destitute as the result of war. He was not relying on the fact that the *Paklat* was carrying the women and children to Tientsin, but that the ship was to be interned there and used for housing the destitute there.

The Attorney General, while commenting on the absence of direct authority on the matter, said that in the case of scientific expeditions, the authorities seemed to show that safe conduct was obtained before the expedition set out. That was so in the case of a French explorer who obtained permission from the British Government, before he set out. There was nothing to show in this case that the claimants were not paid by the passengers or by the Tsingtau Government, which seemed to have taken a prominent part in the expedition, and, in fact, supplied by the Government.

His Lordship:—I see on my file that there were stores on board, including a quantity of champagne. That would not be supplied to poverty-stricken refugees.

Mr. Potter:—Those are the captain's.

The Attorney General:—They have not been claimed.

Mr. Potter:—They have been claimed and refused. The Attorney General pointed out that Captain Zollner had instructions from the Tsingtau Government, and they did not merely contribute towards the expedition. It was for the claimants to show.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Joined.—Pte. L. Forster joined the Corps on the 2nd instant allotted Corps No. 1708 and posted to Civil Service Company.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow, Thursday 3rd instant: 6.15 a.m. under Company Officers. 5.15 p.m. N. C. O.'s. Musketry exercises under S. M. Colley, D.O.L.I. Remainder Route March.

Detail.—On duty, Scouts Company. Officers on duty, Lieut. Weall, 2nd Lt. Cunningham and 2nd Lt. Swire. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Swire. To furnish Guard, Scouts Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Murphy; to-morrow Sergt. Hegarty.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K. V.R., state:—

Orderly room.—The Office and Orderly Room of the Volunteer Reserves have been removed to the Volunteer Headquarters.

Parade.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday December 4th at 5 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order. N. C. O.'s will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, December 8th at 5.15 p.m. At this parade the Inspecting Officer will decide which N. C. O.'s are sufficiently proficient to be excused further attendance at these parades. The attendance of those N. C. O.'s who are passed out will subsequently be voluntary.

Field Day.—Postponed from Nov. 22nd will take place at Fan Ling on Sunday, December 6th. The full strength of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8.50 a.m. in marching order, but without ammunition. Water bottles to be filed and luncheon carried in the haversack.

that what they did was done from philanthropic motives—and not as a matter of business—and unless they did that, they would fail. Counsel pointed out a decision to the effect that "concoqueness" might mean goodwill to one person, but "philanthropy" indicated goodwill to mankind at large. The Hague Convention contemplated something generally philanthropic and not merely benevolent. There was no evidence that what was done in the case of the *Paklat* was in any way altruistic. This action was not one which would come within the Hague Convention; it was not philanthropic, it was not altruistic, and they ought to have obtained a safe conduct from the British Government.

Mr. Potter, dealing with the last point, remarked that nothing was said in the Convention about securing safe conduct. If it were essential, the effect of the Convention was negligible, because passports could be obtained in most of the events under review.

The hearing was proceeding as we went to press.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ASHIFT ENGINEER (Marine Engineer preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married men. First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanhsai.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Teak & Blackwood Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry and Silk covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Overmantels, Teak and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Rug, Lace Curtains, Ornaments and Pictures, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chair, Teak Sideboards and Dinner Waggon, Bookcases, Roll Top and Writing Desks, Marble Mantel Clock and Electric Lamps, Glass and Crockery, Electric-Plated Ware & Cutlery, Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses Coalscuttles, etc.

Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes, Washstands & Toilet Tables, Chesterfield Sofa, Teak Chest-of-Drawers, etc., etc.
Cooking Stoves, Pantry and Bathroom Requisites also

A Selection of Canton Blackwood-ware

comprising:—
Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables, Jardiniere Stands, Stools, etc.

and
1 Automatic Water Finder
3 Typewriters
1 Sewing Machine (12 bore)
On view from Friday, the 4th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GIVEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Shipyard. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 27th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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General Managers,
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Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

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Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.

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10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Championship of the Colony

Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriot Hongkong.

Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

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The 2nd Series of War Pictures

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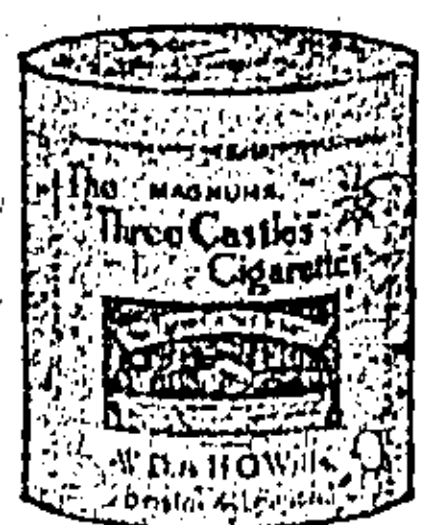
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BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, Irish,—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	90
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Poi Kwat	lb.	28
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	"	28
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle,—	"	27
Pigs Chidlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
" Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Shops' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Suet,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Holbow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen,—Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	20
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Groupers,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Lahras,—Wong Ka Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Milk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Ohai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	12
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	24
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
P. aice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Rey,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kun Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Ohio)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	—
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	—
Carambola,—Yeung To	"	10
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	—
" Sweet	"	—
Pears, (American), K. u. San Shoot Lay	"	—
" (Canton), Cookia,—Sh. Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	8
" 2nd —Chung-tang Po Lo	"	—
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	"	—
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	3
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	—
Walnuts,—Hop To	"	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tao	"	—
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	—
" Cheuk	"	—
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	—
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	—
" Sprout,—Ah Chai	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ohing Yuen Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ko	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Lin	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Kung	"	6
" old,—Lo Kung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	"	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okros	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Ohong	"	8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	"	6
Parley,—Kun Tai	"	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	"	12
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	"	—
" Japan,—Yut Fun Shu Tsz	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsz	"	8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsz	"	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tsu	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes,—Wen Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu fan	"	6
Turnips,—Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—K. san Chit Kwa	"	—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	—
Tau	"	—

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Froben; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koonigin Louise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarines sink by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians repulse Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Maizieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lombardy. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hanitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material (artillery, warships, and occupy Ozerovitz). Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogus sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden ought off Coros Lelunda by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,180,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

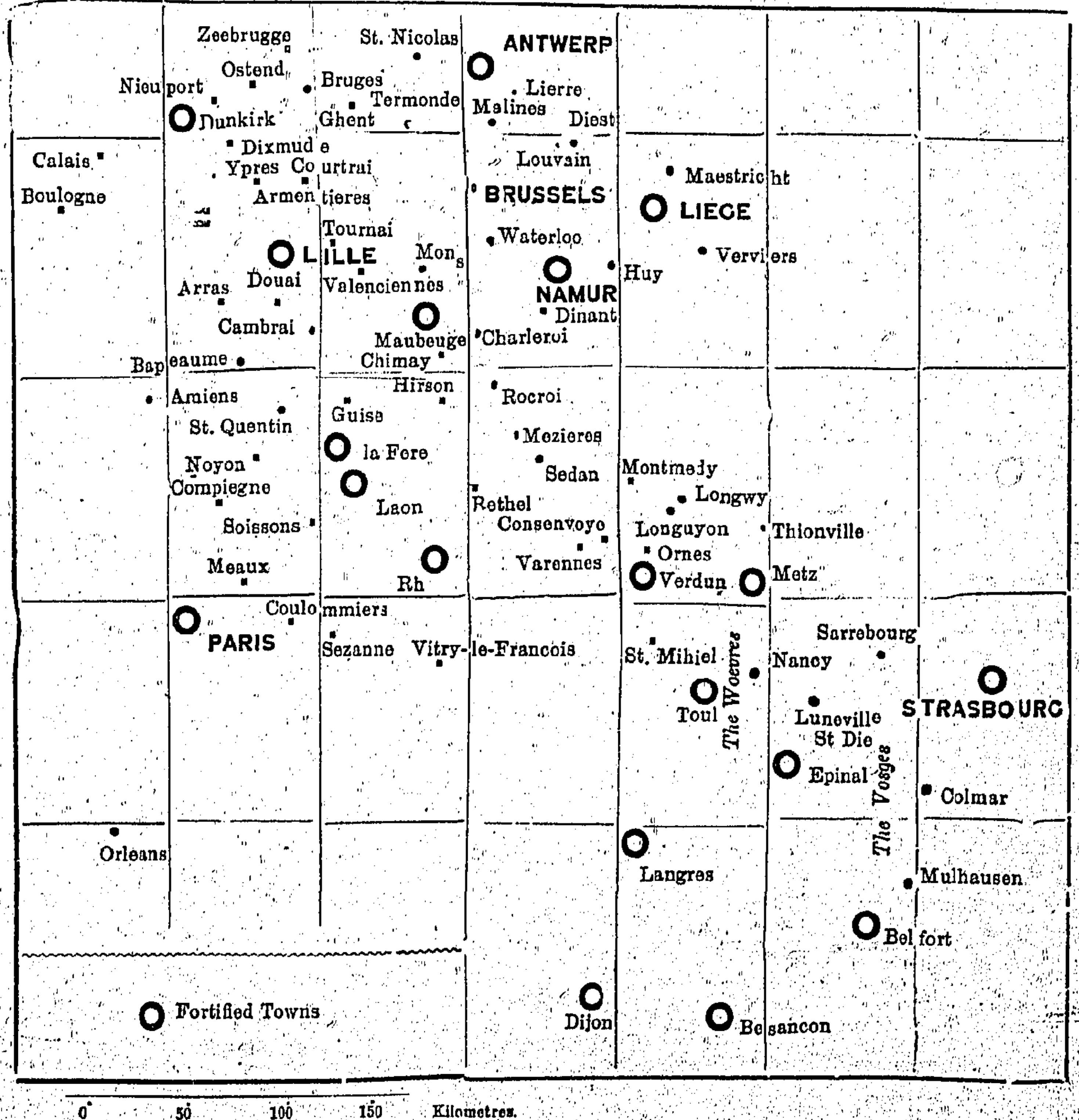
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Robertson in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice as to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 3).
November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoole. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princess of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Gracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khorn, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 100,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long.

Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Bongmin Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Fouental, Haiphong.
Ginsang, Foochow.
Howard Collins, Perth.
Kullieming, Manila.
Makingscen 4200 Building House, Seattle.
McHenry, Aboard Tanyomaru, Satare.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phonkachun Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Poogegul Hootonghing, Teck-jutao St., Manila.
Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao.
W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Itahang Yonlo Street, Antung Kiangwan, Amoy.
Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powhingshong, Yokohama.
Quanyeng, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Actg. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.

B.I. and P. and O.
As an outcome of the recent agreement between the two companies, the offices of the British India Steam Navigation Company were on October 13 transferred from 9, Throgmorton-avenue, to the headquarters of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at 122, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

The agreement between the two lines took effect as from the beginning of the month. Another Danish Motor Ship. The Danish motorship Tongking, built at Copenhagen for account of the East Asiatic Company, Ltd., has made a successful trial trip in the Sound. The dimensions of the vessel are:—Length, 410 ft.; breadth, 55 ft.; and depth to the shelter deck, 38 ft. 6 in. The deadweight capacity is 9,300 tons. The vessel, which is fitted with engines of about 3,300 i.h.p., has comfortable accommodation for first-class passengers.

engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the heat event.
Nov. 20.—Russian success against Germans confirmed. Field Marshal Sir John French reviews fine work of British troops in battle of Ypres-Annenhiesse.
Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence, except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurances.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALL THROUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHICH ARE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

These services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tientsin.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, 1st ult., is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec.

The English Mail from Europe is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec., at 5 p.m.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 3rd Dec.
American, 6th Dec.
English, 6th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)... 3rd Inst. 9 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday 7th Dec.)

Japan via Kobe 3rd Dec., 10 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi ... 3rd Inst., 11 a.m.
Hoihow, Haiphong & Pakhoi 3rd Inst., 11 a.m.

Chinwangtao ... 3rd Dec. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China 3rd Dec. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 4th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Dec.

Haiphong & Pakhoi ... 5th Dec. 9 a.m.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, & United Kingdom ... 5th Inst. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 5th Dec. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 10th Inst.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 2nd Inst.—Swatow, 1st Inst. 6 a.m.—D. L. & Co.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, M. Jonson, 2nd Inst.—Bangkok, 2nd ult., Rico—T. & Co.

Koonahing, Br. s.s. 1,333, Wright, 1st Dec.—Shanghai, 27th ult., Gen.—O. & S. N. Co.

Atreus, Br. s.s. 4,290, J. A. Williamson, 2nd Inst.—Shanghai, 24th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,424, W. F. Bichard, 2nd Inst.—Singapore, 28th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hirano Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,392, H. Fraser, 2nd Dec.—Middlesbrough, 18th Oct., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,389, V. McLiddell, 2nd Inst.—Tientsin, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Danca, Br. s.s. 4,000, A. M. King, 2nd Inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,610, S. Takano, 2nd Inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Nomura, 2nd Inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—N.Y.K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kwongsang from Singapore etc.—Messrs G A Fraser, W Toub.

Per s.s. Prometheus from Bangkok—Capt Streutgen, Misses Cornelissen.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru from London Oct. 10, Mr & Mrs E Ralphs, Mr & Mrs H Riggs, Miss Cardy, Mrs Ramsey, Mrs M Smith, Rev & Mrs Clayton, Mr & Mrs Eldridge, Mrs G A Terrell, Miss Terrell, Mrs Ah Yune, Mrs H W Kent, Miss H Kent, W H Larham, D Wilson, J Wong Quincey, Mrs Greenfield, Misses Greenfield, Mr & Mrs Erskine, Miss E Smith, Mrs van Herpe, Seno, Mrs W S Hall, Rev A S Wright, Miss T H Gray, F Ashton, J Miller, E Collier, O Joniann, T Kamada, Y Kasaki, Yabu-ki, M. Wu and J Saga.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe. Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 4th Dec. at 5 p.m. 5th Dec. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 6th Dec.

Swatow 6th Dec., 9 a.m.

Straits, Colombo & Bombay ... 6th Inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui ... 6th Dec. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 7th Dec.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 7th Dec. 2 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 10th Inst.)

TUESDAY, 8th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 8th Dec., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is. ... 8th Dec., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S.A. via San Francisco, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U.S. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia) ... 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 11th Dec.)

Shanghai & N. China ... 8th Dec., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada ... 1st Dec. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ... 11th Dec. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 14th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is. ... 14th Dec. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15th Dec.

Philippine Is. ... 15th Dec., 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

30th Nov. to 6th Dec., 1914.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

30th Nov. to 6th Dec., 1914.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

30th Nov. to 6th Dec., 1914.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.10—Pressure has decreased quickly over Japan and increased over the remainder of the area, more especially over N. China. The depression has moved quickly eastwards and an area of high pressure has replaced it upon the continent.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood ... E and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks ... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

2nd Dec., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction of Wind. Force. Weather.

W'otock 7a 30.21 9 nne 4 h

Nomuro 6a 29.89 ene 0

Hakodate 7a 29.87 wsw 1

Kobe 7a 30.01 sw 1

Nagasaki 7a 30.03 sse 1

Kagima 7a 30.05 s 1

Oshima 7a 30.12 s 1

Naha 7a 30.13 s 1

Ishikima 7a 30.15 ne 0

Bonin Is. 7a 30.19 ne 0

Shanghai 7a 30.33 31 79 n 9 c

Shanghai 7a 30.54 51 nw 2 o

Shanghai 7a 30.57 53 n 4 om

Shanghai 7a 30.59 66 n 0 c

Shanghai 7a 30.67 66 63 se 1 o

Swatow 7a 30.12 0

Taihou 7a 30.11 0

Taihou 7a 30.11 ne 2

Taihou 7a 30.18 ne 2

Koshun 7a 30.09 ne 2

F'ores 7a 30.10 67 95 n 1 o

Canton 7a 30.09 72 80 e 4 o

H'kong 7a 30.07 ese 4 c

Macao 7a 30.06 68 90 ne 1 o

Wuchow 7a 30.15 68 90 ne 1 o

Pavlov 7a 30.05 70 ne 2 o

Hoihow 7a 29.99 73 wnw 2 c

Touran 7a 29.91 75 ne 4 c

C. St. J. 7a 30.04 71 s 1 b

Manila 7a 29.91 74 nne 1 o

Legaspi 7a 29.95 78 n 1 b

Hollo 7a 29.95 84 ne 1 b

Bascoed 7a 29.94 87 ne 1 c

Labuan 7a 29.94 87 ne 1 c

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 2.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, he Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 30.02 30.09 30.05

Temperature 72 72 80

Humidity 77 80 80

Wind Direction E E E

Force 4 4 3

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0 0 0

Highest temp. at 5 p.m. on the 1st 82

Lowest temp. at 5 a.m. on the 1st 62

H.K. Observatory, 2nd December.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
B'RAY, via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 6th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cookman R.N.R.	3 p.m. 7th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO	Nile Capt. H. Powell	about 27th Dec.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 2nd Dec., 1914

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